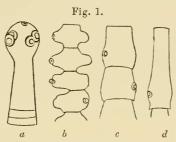
pit or fovea at the summit of the head is not mentioned by Küchenmeister and subsequent observers as a character of that species. It is a point, however, that might be readily overlooked, especially if the parts of the head are obscured by the presence of pigment-granules.



a. Head and neck magnified. b. Form of segments in an anterior fragment of the worm. c. Form of segments in an intermediate fragment of the body. d. Form of segments at the posterior part of the worm.

Prof. Cope exhibited a number of fishes from the Amazon above the mouth of the Rio Negro, which included some new and rare forms. Some of the latter were Doras brachiatus, Plecostomus scopularius, Roeboides rubrivertex, Myletes albiscopus, etc. The Plecostomus has the following characters: D. I. 7; A. 5; L.l. 27; head 25, total length; eye 25, interorbital width. Interapercular bristles very short, acute. Dorsal fin longer than high; eight scuta between the first and second dorsals. Length, two feet. Color, light brown, with very numerous closely placed brown spots, those on the head more closely placed and often vermiform. Dorsal fin spotted. Long bristles on front and outer surfaces of both pectoral and caudal supporting rays, which are hooked at the end. Caudal marginal radii subequal. No ridge in front of orbit; a short, prominent supra-occipital crest.

He exhibited a specimen of *Pariodon microps*, Kner, describing the parasitic habits of *Stegophilus* and those ascribed to *Vandellia*. He thought the structure and coloration of the *Pariodon* indicated similar habits, and that it would be found to be an inhabitant, at times at least, of the cavity of the body of some other

animal.

## March 28.

The President, Dr. Ruschenberger, in the chair.

Twenty-three members present.

Mr. Joseph Wharton remarked that a letter, received this day, from Thomas Macfarlane, the discoverer of Silver Islet, in Lake 1871.]